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BOOTH'S THEATER, Twenty-third-st., between Fifth BROADWAY THEATER.—This Evening at 8.—Benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Bareey Williams. EUROPEAN CIRCUS.—Thirty-fourth-st. and Broad-way.—Day and Evening.—Mile. Carlotta De Berg.

FIFTH-AVE, THEATER, Twenty-fourth-st, and Fifth-GRAND OPERA HOUSE, cor. Eighth-ave. and Twen-

NEW-YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth-st.—This Evening at 74.—Display of Athletic fault. The Brothers Risarchit, Stickner, etc.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—This Evening at S.—"The Forty Theres; et, Striking Oil in Family Jara." Lydia Thempson's Burleaque Troube. OLYMPIC THEATER. - This Evening at 8. - The second Volume of "Humpty Dumpty." Mr. G. L. Fox, Mile. Sangall, etc.

San Francisco Minstreis, No. 585 Broadway— Tals Evening.—"The Court of Justice." THEATER COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway-This Even-ing at 3. "Pinte." Mr. W. H. Janeard THE TAMMANY.—Tammany Hall, Fourteenth-st.—

WALLACK'S THEATER - This Evening at 8, "School," Mr. Lester Wallack and Miss Effe Germon. WAVERLEY THEATER, No. 720 Broadway. — This Evening at 3.—"Irashoe"; "Lacretia Borgis, M. D." Miss Elias Holt. WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway and Thirtieth-st.—This Afterneon at 2.—"Aladdin."....This Evening at 3.—"Conscript." Mr. J. F. Catheart.

Business Motices.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1869.

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What with the attacks of Senator Sprague, and the eulogies of the other Senators, Gen. Burnside must be a thoroughly unhappy man. He was up again yesterday at great length, but to no great purpose, in the Senate.

The nominations of Carlile and Pile for the Swedish and Brazilian missions respectively. failed at an early hour this morning by the adjournment of the Senate. The result will meet a general public approval.

The other day an intelligent and every way respectable person, who only differed from the average guests at our hotels in having a little darker skin and more carefully cultivated head than many of them, had to seek the city over before he could find a hotel that would receive him. Finally the Everett took him, treated him like any other guest, and probably found thought better of it. Among the arrivals at resume specie payments at once. To the must they beware of the innocent idea that | Wall a few questions. Does he propose

the Metropolitan, yesterday afternoon, was Lieut.-Gov. Dunn of Louisiana.

The English and French press begin to be seriously alarmed at the improving prospects of Cuban independence. A loss of Cuba to Spain would hasten, they think, the loss of Jamaica to England, and that of Martinique to France. They would like, therefore, to see Spain supported by their Governments in its efforts to keep Cuba. It is reported that the Government of France had entered into negotiations with England on this subject.

If we correctly apprehend Mr. Galt's move, that Minister seeks to establish the principle that a nation which is or has been assailed by a hostile force mustered or fitted out on the soil of another nation, is entitled, as a matter of course, to indemnity from the latter for all the damage it may have sustained thereby. Without expressing an opinion on the soundness of this position, we sincerely trust that the British Government may be induced to adopt it. The settlement of our outstanding accounts would thus be greatly simplified.

That article of the new Spanish Constitution which provides for the establishment of universal suffrage, has been almost unanimously adopted. Only fourteen members-representing, we suppose, the combined strength of the Carlists and the party of Isabella-voted against it. Having thus received the support of the Liberal Unionists, the Progressists, the Democrats, and Republicans, this important principle of modern civilization seems to be sure of finding a place in the new fundamental law of Spain, however the conflict between the Monarchical and the Republican parties may terminate.

A band of Spartan women, led by a Professor-of Woman's Rights, we suppose-appeared at the Registry yesterday, in Washington, and called upon the Registrars to enroll their names on the list of voters. While the puzzled officials are considering the case, we hope next to hear of these publicspirited women calling upon the Road-Supervisors there to set them down for duty on the highways, the Court officials to give them a chance at the Jury Box, and the military authorities to enroll them in the militia, and call them out for the annual musters. While they are at it, they may as well assume all the daties of citizenship.

The way to keep a secret is-not to tell it. The Senate of the United States thinks a better way is to go around among the people who have heard it, and ask who told them Its success in that line, however, was not encouraging yesterday; and we hope the experiment may be bitter enough to enforce a useful lesson. Many of the secret sersions of the Senate are a farce or worse. There is no honest reason, for example, why Indian Treaties should be held to be a subject concerning which the public that suffers from them must know nothing. But if the Senate insists on secrecy let it maintain it-if it can-and not be calling on the newspapers to keep its secrets for it.

THE PALLADIUM OF OUR RIGHTS. In the Antumn of last year, a gigantic political crime was consummated in this City and its suburbs. Its projectors were active and leading Democratic politicians who mainly hold offices under our City Government; its purpose was the defeat of the popular will through the manufacture and polling of fraudulent votes; its result was the robbery of Gen. Grant of now hold high places at Albany, and are From Fifty Thousand to Eighty Thousand frandulent Certificates of Naturalization were issued; beside which, at least Thirty Thousand votes were cast here by less than Five Thousand persons, some of whom were, while others were not, legal voters. The vast criminal population of our City-ninety-nine hundredths of it in active sympathy with the Democratic party-was made to perpetrate new crimes in order to escape the penalty of those for which they already stood indicted. Votes were polled by men who registered from the houses of Democratic Senators, Supervisors, Aldermen, &c., none of whom sought to expose the fraud or prevent its consummation. These facts have been developed by a Select Committee of the House of Representatives, appointed on the petition of the Union League of this City, so that there can be no doubt affected of their existence save by the confederates in crime.

Our present Legislature convened nearly four months ago. It has very nearly completed its constitutional term. Its members were fresh from the people; the frauds were notorious: and a majority in either House were chosen as Republicans. The machinery whereby these frauds were effected is still in existence; it not only can but inevitably will be employed again and again unless legal obstacles shall be interposed. Nay: thousands of the fraudulent Certificates were distributed to aliens who, knowing that they had no right to Naturalization, declined to register or vote thereon. These papers will have attained a comparative antiquity by next Fall; if no penalty follows the use of such, thousands more of them will be voted on at the next contested election. They constitute a perpetual danger, against which the legal voters had a right to expect prompt, efficient protection.

Yet, up to this hour, no bill has been passed which even professes or proposes to afford such protection. Nay: the simple matter of punishing as the felony it is the miscounting of votes legally cast-a crime by which we lost several members of the present Assembly-a crime certain to increase so long as it shall be accorded legal impunity-has not been provided for! The Senate has passed a bill for this purpose: the Assembly has business which seems more important or more attractive to a majority of its members. The matter has been neglected until Hoffman can nullify either measure without taking the responsibility of a posi-

tive veto. Whom does such a Legislature represent?

The President of the Irish Republican Association of Philadelphia was enthusiastic the other day in his dispatch to Senator Chandler. The Irishmen in Pennsylvania who voted for Grant in November may be very grateful to Mr. Chandler for promising that Michigan volunteers will take the contract of whipping the bloody Britishers out of Canada in just thirty days; but if there are twenty thousand of them, as he assures us, we hope they will not forget the next election day when it comes around. Most of us have failed to find war a peculiar benefit to the national finances, but our gushing Philadelphia Presihis money as good. Among those that refused | dent has discovered that war with Great Brithim was the Metropolitan. This last has now ain would so help the Treasury that we could

unregenerate eye, it looks as if a war with the first naval power in the world might perhaps make it inconvenient for our mercantile shipping interests. But the ripe and flavorous Moriarty assm'es us that it would cause at once the restoration of our foreign trade, besides bringing about immediate Reconstruction, flourishing manufactories, and many other wonderful but most desirable things. Never was there such a man for finding good in everything. If words were only soldiers and dispatches armaments, what an invaluable person he would be, to be sure.

MIGRATING TO THE COUNTRY.

No question comes more nearly home to men's business and bosoms than "Where shall 'I fix my home?" It is one which every one not already happily located for life should steadily ponder, and on which we seek to shed all possible light. There is opportunity, there is work for all; but all are not now where these are to be had. They must go where work is to be found-they cannot rationally expect it to come to them. The spectacle of a million people huddling for years together on three or four square miles of pavement, and grumbling or whining that they can get nothing to do, might make angels weep. There must be more producers of wealth, whether in the field, the shop, the furnace, or the factory, and fewer seeking to live by vocations which add nothing to the aggregate whence all must be clothed, housed and fed. The constant problem of Society is, How to increase producers and productionhow to minimize mere consumers who produce nothing of any positive value. A true Political Economy deals directly and successfully with this problem. To draw population from points where it is already in excess to others where it is as yet deficient, is an enterprise conducive to the welfare of all.

The N. Y. Times strangely misapprehends us in saying as follows:

THE TRIBUNE can have no sympathy for the Secondare, car drivers, while so many fields are open to tillago and so anxious for laborers in the West. This is our and so auxious for laborers in the West. This is cheighbor's panacea for all the evils that afflict the proin large cities. We do not doubt that it is adequate—the only trouble with it is that it happens to be utterly im practicable. How are the poor, who cannot earn enough to be sure of a dinner or a roof for themselves and their practicable. How are the poor, who cannot earn clouds to be sure of a dimer or a roof for themselves and their families, to get to the far West, where these untilled lands are located † A good deal of traveling must be done, and a good deal of money must be paid for it, bafore they can get into the region where THE TRIBUSE'S "ready relief" begins to be possible; and money is precisely the thing in which the poor are tacking. Workingmen, who are well to do, who can live comfortably and accumulate a few hundred dollars, can avail themselves of this advice; but they do not need it. Those who do need it are the ones who cannot possibly avail themselves of it. What is to be done for them! Their wants grow more and more pressing. The expense of living does not diminish, while their wages do. Their numbers are increasing, and they are becoming more and more an incubus on society. If the Trade Unions would contribute funds to send them West, instead of supporting them in idleness here, they would render them a better and more lasting service; but, of course, it would be against their principles to de anything so practical and prosic as this.

Comments by The Tribune Comments by The Tribune.

I. We do most earnestly seek to impress on the class of Hired Laborers that they need not and should not remain hirelings for ever. We profoundly disbelieve that God has made any one to be some other man's Tom, or Bill, or Joe, to the end of his days. We would have every one who has nothing but his hands to do with, accept the best wages that are offered him, and earn them by faithful effort. But we would have him save a good part of those wages with deliberate intent to escape from or rise above the hireling condition at an early day. And if our carconductors can save nothing at that business, they should reject it at once and try something better. They need not go to Kansas or Minuesota for this. At this season, work is abundant near at hand and in every direction. The Srping is backward; we shall have planting, tilling and the Summer harvest crowding close on each the Electoral Votes of this State and other; and we are confident that a hundred probably of New-Jersey also; its beneficiarles thousand good men could find work within two enables him to save any thing, let him just walk off in any direction, inquiring for work as money, he knows nothing of farming, it Mr. Boutwell to obey the law. is high time he were learning. Let him say to the first farmer who needs help: "I am 'needy and ragged; give me work and teach me, and I will ask no wages till you think I "can earn them." In a little while, he will be able to make terms.

II. We do not urge those who have nothing to strike off for the new West. But, if those who ought to go West, because they would profit by doing so, should do it, they would make room for many a poor fellow who lacks the means of migration. There are thousands of mechanics and retail traders in our City who once could and did save money, but whose families have grown upon their hands until rents and store-bills threaten to eat them up. They could sell out and take away from \$1,000 to \$5,000 each; and they are not likely to increase the amount if they stay here and struggle on for the next ten years. To this large class, we say emphatically, "You " can do better where population is sparser, "whether in the West or the South, as you prefer. If you are good mechanics, you can do well in either section; if you would grow Fruit and Vegetables, go South; if your taste in-"cline to Grain or Cattle-growing, try the West. "In either case, a large family will be no such burden as it is here; you can buy or build a rude dwelling for a year's rent of premises equally spacious in this City; your new home will afford work of some kind for your larger "children; and, with industry, frugality, and good management, you can grow into competence and comfort, while here you would be 'quite apt to grow poorer. Start while you have still the means."

III. As to those who, being settled here, have work enough and good pay for it, we do not advise them to migrate, but rather stay and save, so as to be ready to go full-handed when the proper time shall have come. It seems to us that every man should aspire to have a home of his own before he dies-one not restricted to a lot 25 feet by 100. We all naturally want room to die and be buried, even though we were resigned to live packed like

sardines. IV. We do not perceive that wages are falling or the cost of living increasing at present in our City; and yet we urge the needy to get out of it and find means to stay out. And mechanical work was never so abundant in the country as now. New buildings are everywhere in progress; more will speedily follow. We believe ten thousand additional mechanics could have work this Summer between this City and Albany; and, though wages are lower in the country than here, living is likewise cheaper, while single bed-rooms and freshly gathered fruits and vegetables make life far more endurable there than here. To all who are crowded or unemployed here, we earnestly say, "Go where you will have room

We warn the friends of pure legislation to remember that the most dangerous period of frightful intimation, to commence an entirely the session at Albany has arrived. Especially new paragraph, and to put to the esteemed

when they have once defeated a swindle they have killed it, Fraud, crushed to earth, will rise again; every day of the session is hers. Yesterday afforded a very good illustration. The Junction Canal job; which the honest and innocent people thought dead and out of the way, was suddenly revived, was found to have received a mysterious accession of strength, and was only stopped, in its way to a certain passage, by a resort to fillibustering. To help matters, a bill was rushed through the House increasing the Metropolitan Police from 2,000 to 2,500 for this city, and from 320 to 500 for Brooklyn. Perpetual vigilance henceforth is the only safety. Every hour this Legislature remains in session tax-payers are in danger.

OBEY THE LAW.

When a prudent business man, in the ordinary course of his affairs, finds himself with a large surplus in bank, not needed in his regular transactions, what does he do with it? If he have notes not yet due, on which he is paying beavy interest, is he likely to delay for an hour an effort to use his surplus cash in discounting his notes?

The United States owes twenty-one hundred and eight millions of dollars, on which it has heavy interest to pay in Gold. Meanwhile it has, unused and unneeded, in its Treasury, eighty millions of Gold. That Secretary of the Treasury will best discharge the duties of his great office who so manages the money at his disposal as to make it go the furthest in meeting the Government's obligations. There is the enormous debt, on which he is paying high interest. There is the heavy surplus of idle Gold, which is earning nothing and paying nothing. What will he do with it?

On this statement alone the case might rest. But there is another fact to be taken intothe account. Here in Wall-st., this debt, on which we pay heavy Gold interest, is selling at a discount of about fifteen dollars on the hundred-dollar bond. That is to say, in spite of the recent sharp advance, eighty-five of the Gold dollars now lying idle in the Treasury will buy an outstanding note of ours which calls for a hundred Gold dollars, and which bears onerous interest. Would not any business man in Wall-st. who should neglect such an opportunity be thought unfit to manage his own affairs? But it is objected that the Secretary is for-

bidden to take the obvious course which plain business principles would dictate by this unfortunate clause, flually forced into the Public-Credit bill:

" None of the said interest-hearing obligations not already due shall be wheemed or pahl heters maturity, unless at such time United States notes shall be convertible into com at the option of the holder, or unless at such time bonds of the United States bearing a lower rate of interest han the bonds to be reduced can be sold at par in coin."

We deny the force of the objection. Here is a clause in the original Legal Tender act of February, 1862, not in conflict with the above and not repealed:

And not repeated:

"All daties on imported goods shall be paid in colo.

And the coin so paid shall be set apart as a special fixed, and shall be applied as follows: Frest to the parament in coin of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States; second, to the purchase or payment of one I year after the first day of July, 1862, which is to be set apart as a Sinking Fund, and the interest of which shall in like manner be applied the purchase or payment of the l'ablic Debt, as the Secretary of the easury shall from time to time direct."

We do not now ask that the bonds shall be redeemed or paid." In our judgment that would have been wise; but contrary counsels have prevailed, and the law has been made to forbid it. What we do ask, and what the above unrepealed law makes the absolute, imperative duty of the Secretary, is that he use his surplus Gold "for the purchase of one per centum of the entire debt of the United States, to be set apart as a Sinking Fund, the interest of which shall in like manner be applied to the purchase of the Public Debt." The "entire debt of the United States" amounts days' walk of our City if they were to try. If, to twenty-six hundred and thirty-six millions, called Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, &c. then, a man has no work here, or none that Of that amount the law not only allows but market twenty-six millions, to be set aside in he goes. If, being out of work and out of the Treasury as a Sinking Fund. We call upon

AN ANCIENT BIRD.

The are Old Birds and Young Birds in what is absurdly called "The Democratic Party," and among the most ancient of the former, at whatever figure his age may be set down in the Family Bible, we must surely reckon Mr. James B. W. Wall to be. 'T is an alphabetical name. 'T is suggestive of Mr. J. B. W. W.'s capacity for arranging, disposing, conjoining, segregating, and otherwise manipulating the five-and-twenty letters of our blessed English alphabet without achieving a single word of use, and yet with every appearance of the deepest sagacity! The Hon. J. B. W. W. was invited to leave his literary retreat at Burlington, to join "Messrs. J. Leveck, Hermann, and Guntzer, at Kuster's Central Hall, in this city, in celebration of Jefferson's birth-"day "-a very flattering invitation! For it is not every man who is asked to make merry with a trio of other men named respectively Leveck, Hermann, and Guntzer-three names suggestive of millions of gallons of lager and Rhine-wine! If Mr. James had come, he may rest assured that he would have had a good time. But he sent his "regrets," and really a more regretting letter than his we do not remember to have read. That is why we notice it. When a man with four initial letters to his name, so provocative of reverence (like Tiberius-Caius-Cæsar-Gracehus), thinks that the country is going to the deuce, as James B. W. Wall thinks, it becomes us to bestir ourselves, and not to go to the deuce without a mild but determined protest. We wish that Mr. Wall had been a little more particular, because if we are going to the dence it would be pathetically pleasant, and a kind of alleviation, to know to what special deuce we are going. Now, as sentinels in some sort over the public welfare, we have inspected Mr. James B. W. Wall's Epistle to Messrs. Leveck, Hermann, and Guntzer, with a view to hitting upon the most imminent casualty to the Commonwealth, and with the philanthropic idea of communicating it (though cautiously) to the endangered population of the United States of America. But we cau't find it. James B. W. W. tells us these are "degenerate days"-yet we have heard something like that for a great many years. James B. W. W. hints that we "departed from the safe anchorage "where we floated at the commencement of 'this century"-yet we have heard something like that before. J. B. W. W. is hard upon "the centralizing tendency of the "Federal Government," but we have heard something like that before. J. B. et al. talks of "the Despotism at Washington," but we have heard something like that before. ¡Wall (James B. W.) suggests that affairs in general

"are leading us to a revolution," but we have heard something like that before. "Unless tamely submitted to," qualifies Mr. Wall. We think it quite appropriate, after this

"tamely" to submit to the laws of Congress? Or does he propose a New Rebellion Is he ready to fly to the tented field? Does he yearn to take up arms against a sea of enactments? If Congress makes a law, what does the Hon. James B. W. Wall intend to do about it?-to shed ink? or to shed blood? or to shed lager beer? If he is not ready for a Revolution, how does he know that other people are ready for it? The mortifying truth is, that he knows nothing about it. Three German gentlemen asked him to drink lager and to eat potatoe-salad with them on the 12th of April, and he at once goes off into these wild flights about "the bold, bad men now controlling the "Government." He had vastly better have come to New-York and eaten his sausage in silent enjoyment.

The number of letters like this of Mr. Wall's, written to Committees who propose to eat dinners or to hold Conventions, is incomputable; but, silly as most of them are, it is seldom that a letter is written quite so silly as his. We don't like to be disrespectful, but we must honestly say that it does not remind us of anything so much as of an inflated bladder. We have therefore stock our smallest pins into it with a philanthropic view to the noses of the public. We know too well the quality of the gas inside.

ANOTHER STOCK BROKER ON BANKING. We have received from one of the gentlemen who regard themselves as victims of Mr. Assessor Webster's persecutions, the following: In your article upon "Webster and Wall-Street," in this morning's issue, you seem to make no distinction between bankers and brokers; and it is here where we find one great cause for complaint with Mr. Webster's interpretation of the law. He insists that a stock broker who purchases a hundred shares of stock and advances money thereon, or borrows upon it, is a banker, and must pay a banker's tax. Where in the law can authority for such an interpretation be found? Am I a banger because I buy a hundred shares of stock for a customer and advance him part of the purchase money, or borrow it for him upon the stock, any more than a cotton broker who makes advances upon cotton in the same way! Does the difference between making advances on, or porrowing money upon stocks and cotton, make a banker of the one, and not of the other? Of course there are other businesses that would make equally as good comparison, but one will do. If the mere fact that we bor ow and lend money upon the articles we trade in makes bankers of us, where will you find any business at all that may not be called banking? for I know of none wherein there is not more or less borrowing or lending upon stock in trade. Yours truly, STOCK BROKER. New-York, April 19, 1869.

The law which taxes bankers makes its own definitions. If these definitions do not happen to agree with those of the late Mr. Noah Webster (who, it must be admitted, is very respectable authority in a general way,) or with the definitions, customs, and usages of Wall-st., the fact may be unfortunate for the busy denizens of that locality; but we really cannot see how it can properly be regarded as the fault of Mr. E. D. Webster. The Act of July 13, 1866, and we believe it has not since been changed, defines banks and bankers as follows: "Every incorporated or other bank, and every person, firm, or company, having a place of business where credits are opened by the deposit or collection of money or currency, subject to be paid or remitted upon draft, check, or order, or where money is advanced or loaned on stocks, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange, or promissory notes, or where stocks, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange, or promissory notes are received for discount or sale, shall be regarded as a bank or

If "Stock Broker" cannot see under this definition, on his own statement of the business which he carries on, that he is a banker, we submit that it would be a waste of valuable space to try further to impress the fact upon his mind. The reason why the making of advances upon cotton or other merchandise is not anking ought to be sufficiently obvious from the reading of the foregoing definition. The commands the Secretary to buy up in open law does not make it banking; while it does declare that the lending of money upon stocks, bonds, &c., is banking.

> The Senate did a good thing, yesterday, in laying the nomination of Mr. Sanford, for Minister to Spain, on the table. There was a general sense of his unfitness for the place, and the times are too critical to be trusting such missions to any but men who command the confidence of the country that sends them, and are therefore sure of a proper standing with the Governments to which they are accredited.

> Senator Anthony's ruling in the Senate last night, if correctly reported, is not creditable to him. It would be pretty hard to construe the charge that Senator skulked out of the Chamber and the threat that satisfaction would be sought elsewhere, as in order under any conceivable circumstances. To do so, when the decision bore against a Senator with whom he himself had an acrimouious quarrel, was an abuse of the power of a Presiding Officer. We trust the report is inaccurate.

> We cannot reckon the shape in which the bill for submitting the new Constitution passed yesterday as the best it could have been made to assume. We ought, at any rate, to have had the opportunity to vote for the Constitution as a whole, without being forced to make out four ballots, instead of the single "For the New Constitution-Yes," which a majority, as we trust, of the voters would desire. But it is at least gratifying to know that the long delays in this matter are at last to be ended, and that, at the election next Fall, the Constitution is to be submitted. There are to be four ballot-boxes, one for votes on the Suffrage clause, one on Taxation, one on the Judiciary, and the fourth for votes on the rest of the instrument.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF

INDUSTRY. The anniversary of the Five Points house of Industry was celebrated last evening at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and was attended by a large audience The children of the chool, numbering 250, neatly dressed in white, with pink eashes, were seated on a platform erected for the purpose. Mr. Archibald Russell presided, and Superintendent Hailiday, Commissioner Geo. Betts, H. N. Cassp. D. L. Suydam, with other prominent gentlemen, were present. The children commenced the exercises by recting the Lord's Pfayer in concert. Mr. Jos. H. Choate was the first speaker. He said it had been his fortune heretofore to present the claims of many clients, but never with a clearer conscience or stronger conviction than on the present occasion, when he had to advocate the claims of so many friendless children. He spake in a humerous yein of the magnitude children. He spake in a humorous vein of the magnitude of the damages which they had sustained from secrety of the damages which they had sustained from society, through want, sickness, intemperance, and other causes. He hoped that by excitning the sympathies of his hearers he might loosen their purse-strings, as it was necessary that the House of Industry should receive mmnediate aid in order to sustain its operations during the coming season. After farther singing and reading by the children, and a short address by Dr. John Hall, the exercises closed.

A class Association of Grammar School No. was organized yesterday, Mr. Southerland in the Chair. It was resolved to hold an annual meeting or reunion and to confine membership 4e the Ninth Class boys from 1830 to 1866. A regular meeting will be held next Wednes lass to isso. A regular meeting win be not next wednes-day, when a perfect organization will be effected. A committee composed of Messrs. Cardoza of New-York, Patterson of New-Jersey, and Zabriskhe of Westcheater was appointed to decide upon the piace and hour of the meeting and to inform all members of the class of the same. Messrs. Wright, Budd and Crist yere appointed a nominating committee. MUSIC AND THE DRAMA. THE CREATION.

Last night was a high festival at Steinway Hall, when Madame Parepa Rosa presented Haydn's ora torio of "The Creation," and took herself both the soprano parts in it, Gabriel and Eve. She was in superb roice, showing no traces of her recent illness, but singing with all her famous power and brilliancy, as well as with that perfect fluish and fine artistic intelligence wherein she is unrivaled. Her best efforts were in the favorite air "With Verdure Clad," and the beautiful trie "On Thee each Living Soul Awaits." Mr. George Sumpson was the tenor of the evening. He has been heard so often in "The Creation" that it will be unnecessary to discuss his performance in detail; we need only say that he rendered the air "In Native Worth" excellusual, and his delivery of nearly all the music was careful and agreeable. Mr. J. R. Thomas was rather tamer than he ordinarily is—and that is saying a great deal. The chores was furnished by the Mendelssohn Union, apparently reenforced by a number of extraneous voices. It was strong, well-balanced, and well-drilled, and once or twice at least deserved many hearty commendations for spirited and accurate singing - for instance in "The Heavens are telling"-which was highly effective; in "A new created World;" and in "The marvelous work." The final chorus of Part II., "Achieved is the glorious work," was however badly slurred and abounded in bitches. Mr. Theodore Thomas conducted with excellent judgment and seif-por ession. The hall was entirely full, even to overflowing, and the reception given to Mudame Rosa and her ciates was cordial to a very gratifying degree.

Opera lingers in the lap of Spring. Miss Kel. logg takes her farewell at a "Faust" matinee to morrow,
"Lurline" is in a forward state of preparation (Bonfant
by the way has been engaged for the ballet), and both the
opera bouffe companies are preparing new works.

THE BIRTHDAY OF SHAKESPEARE.

Three hundred and five years ago to-day was born the greatest poet that ever came on earth. As a thought for the day, we reprint the following somet by atthew Arnold:

others abide our question. Thou art free.
We ask and ask: theu smilest and art still.
Out-topping knewledge. For the loftlest hill
That to the stars uncrowns his majesty.
Planting his steadfast footstep in the sea,
Making the Heaven of Heavens his dwelling pla
Spares but the eleudy border of his base
To the folied searching of mortality.
And thou, who drist the stars and aunbeams kn
Self-schooled, self-scanned, self-honored, self-sec
Didat walk on earth unguessed at. Better sol
All pains the immertal spirit must endare,
All weskness that suppairs, all griefs that how,
Find their sole voice in that victorious brow.

PAREWELL BENEFIT TO MR. AND MRS. WILLIAMS The days of the Broadway Theater are num. bered. Half a dozen performances more will be given in it, and then it must pay its debt-which everything pays sooner or later-to Terminus, "the god of bounds, who sets to sear ashore." This evening's performance will be for the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams. "Born To Good Luck," " Customs of the Country," and "Ireland As It Was," are the pieces selected for this interesting oceasion. In many years of active professional life, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams have very largely contributed to the innocent enjoyment of the people. In this Broadway Theater, for upward of three years under the management of Mr. Williams, they have dispensed a great deal of mirth, confirmed old friends, and won new ones. It seems proper that they should appeal for a farewell benefit at this time, and we cannot doubt that they will receive one, in the full meaning of the word. The Green Harp sounds, and "the boys" will raily around it, bringing prosperity and cheer to Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

THE NEW-YORK CIRCUS. Mr. Lent's New-York Circus is about to

leave New-York on its annual Summer tour. The final performances take place to-night and to-morrow. A truly brilliant programme of Circus entertainment is offered. We describe it sufficiently when we say that it includes all of the chief features on the general pro gramme of the season now closing. Multitudes will doubtless enjoy it. The New-York Circus is firmly established in local popularity. Indeed, it is the only Circus that has ever obtained a permanent footing in New-York. And this it has attained by the simple process of deserv ing it. The performers who have appeared here are of the first class in their pursuit. The company is numerous, and comprises many varieties of talent. The eptertaluments given here have always been free from object tionable features. No coarse clowns have been permitted to vent their jocular vulgarity in the ring. No such abominations as female gymnasts have been tolerated. The effort of the manager has on the contrary, always seemed to aim at refinement; and he has fully succeeded in showing that there is nothing necessarily vulgar in Circus representations. It is only natural that the patronage of the best classes of our citizens should have rewarded enterrise so conducted. Our good word for the New-York Circus has often been spoken. The place has always pleased us on account of its gennineness. Whatever has been attempted has been done. Little or no occasion for censure has been presented. Human life has not been idly and wickedly imperiled. Strength, skill, novelty, and mirth have constituted the entertainments offered. and many wearisome cares and annoyances have been forgotten while we gazed on the tan-bark ring, and heard the music sound, while the spirited horses pranced and the everlasting clowns cackled and cap ered. It is not a very deep style of amusment, but it is cheerful and harmless. Our loss of the New-York Circus, at this time, is, of course, a gain to others. Washington, we believe, receives it on Monday. We trust its farewell performances here may be largely attended, and we wish it a prosper. ous Summer, and a happy reëstablishment here in the

JANAUSCHER'S FAREWELL BENEFIT. Either Miss Janauschek is loth to leave us, or her numerous admirers are loth to let her depart. Perhaps both causes conspire to make her linger. She will once more appear at the Academy of Music-this evening. The occasion is that of her farewell benefit. The pro-

gramme arranged for it is singularly attractive. Miss Janauschek will enact Lady Milford, in the second act of Schiller's "Love and Intrigue;" Princess Eboli, in the second act of Schiller's "Don Cartos;" Countess Orsina in the fourth act of Lessing's "Emilia Galotti," and The Actress, in Elzhola's "Come Here." Several phases of her gifted mind may be observed in these representa tions, while her skill and methods in acting may be studied in them all. To make the evening styli more in teresting, Mr. Theodore Thomas's full orchestra will furnish the incidental music, which, we may be sure, will be at once appropriate and well executed. EUROPEAN CIRCUS.

The European Circus, which has very lately set up its tent on Thirty-fourth-st., near Broadway, will make but a short stay in New-York, at present, and those who wish to see its large company, its varied performances, and its wild animals, should attend at once. Two representations are given every day. Several exceedingly clever and accomplished equestrians and acrobats are members of this troupe. The European Circus is not lacking in the color and character of a picturesque gypsy life, and on that account is especially interesting to such observers as like to see the world in its

It gives us pleasure to record that Professor W. S. Hows, long emineut as an elecutionist, and much respected as a Shakespeare scholar, will give a reading at Stein way Hall, this evening. This will be the Professer's first appearance in six years. We doubt not be will be conflaid; received. His other selections on this occasion will be made from Shakespeare, Diekens, and Jerrold.

FATAL AFFRAY AT NEW-HAVEN, CONN. NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 22 .- This morning Ransom Tomlinson, proprietor of the saloon called the River House, in West Haven, stabbed an Irishman named John Granfield in the neck, severing the jugiar vein and causing his death. The act was provoked by an assault by Granfield upon Temlinson, who claims that be killed Granfield in self-defense. Tomlinson surrendered himself and was committed to jail to await action. Granfield leaves a wife and four children.

ANNIVERSARY DINNER OF THE OLD GUARD. The Old Guard, composed of veteran memers of the Light Guard and the City Guard, celebrated the first anniversary of the signing of their charter by Gov. Fenton by a social reunion at the Astor House last evenius. Major George W. McLean, the commandant, presided. Among the guests were Daniel S. Mathews, Secretary of the Guard; Adjutant W. G. Tompkins, last Captain of the Light Guard: Captains E. W. Burr and David D. Hart; Quartermaster M. A. Wheelock; Paymaster George Brady; Lieutenats H. Spear, J. T. Hanfiel, G. A. Stetson and L. D. Buckley; and Privates Jossah Hedden, Henry Moulton, Brig.-Gen. Barney. Henry L. Twiggs, Alexander B. Mott, Wood Gibson, Jr., John Lawrence, Benjamin Gurbey and C. D. Fredericks. Volunteer toasts and imprompts speeches followed the removal of the cloth, and the party broke up at a late hour well pleased with their first reunion. the first anniversary of the signing of their charter by

The coat and pantaloons of J. T. Feurter, who was murdered at Spring Valley, in March last, have been found in a pawnbroker's shop, in this city, where it has been proved they were pawned by Antonio Maurer, who is now confined in the County Jail at New City. The detectives expect to discover Feurter's watch in a few days. The prisoner seems very much dejected, and is carefully watched to prevent any attempt at suicide.